Grants-in-aid to Orphanages, Anathalayas and Asylums for destitute children.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 1451-5—Edn. 35-26-11, dated 4th August 1927, prescribing the marginally noted rules among others, for regulating Grants-in-aid to Orphanages, Anathalayas and Asylums for destitute children.

iii) There should be some permanent source of income to meet at least one-fourth of the total expenditure of the Institutions.

vi) The maximum grant admissible will be three-fourths of the cost of industrial, vocational or technical training, if any, and one-fourth of the cost of maintenance of the inmates, at rates to be previously sanctioned by the Department.

2. Letter No. 291, dated 1st October 1927, from the Secretary, Board of Education, suggesting certain alterations in the above rules.

3. Un-official Note No. 22, dated 30th November 1927, from the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

ORDER No. D. 8167-71—EDN. 326-27-2, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1928.

The Board of Education were of opinion that the condition for the Grant-in-aid to the Orphanages, that there should be some permanent source of income to meet at least one-fourth of the total expenditure of the institutions would work as a hardship as these Orphanages, Anathalayas and Asylums under private management were mostly maintained and supported by public subscriptions and donations and did not have any endowments such as would assure a permanent income. They were also of opinion that in fixing the grant, the cost of the general education of the inmates might also be taken into account and suggested that Rules (iii) and (vi) of the Rules regulating the grant be modified as follows:—

Rule (iii). "There should be some source of income to meet at least one-fourth of the total expenditure of the institutions".

Rule (vi). "The maximum grant admissible will be three-fourths of the cost of general education and of industrial and vocational or technical training, if any, and one-fourth of the cost of maintenance of the inmates at rates to be previously sanctioned by the Department".

The Director of Public Instruction who was consulted in the matter is agreeable to the amendment of rule (vi) suggested by the Board of Education and as regards Rule (iii) he suggests that it might stand as noted below:—

Rule (iii). "There should be some source of income of a permanent nature, such as endowment, income from land, subscriptions of an assured character sufficient to meet at least one-fourth of the total expenditure of the Institutions".

Government are pleased to accept the suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

Minors' Properties.

READ—

Subject No. 61 of Dasara Session of Representative Assembly of 1927, regarding the safeguarding of minors' properties.

ORDER No. P. 4530-9—CTS. 185-27-2, DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1928.

Representations have been made in the Representative Assembly that there is scope for the properties of minors being misappropriated for want of responsible agency to safeguard them and that Government may therefore take up the management of minors' properties.

2. The Guardian and Wards Regulation, the Land Revenue Code and the Religious and Charitable Institution Regulation provide for the management of the properties of minors. In the course of the discussions in the Representative Assembly it was, however, brought to notice of Government that there was no agency at present to bring to the notice of the concerned authorities such cases and that arrangements might be made to report such cases to the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars for needful and prompt action being taken.

3. Government direct that whenever persons die leaving minor heirs without proper guardians being appointed for them, the village officers who generally get the first information of the demise of persons in villages should send intimation thereof to the Amildar who should in his turn report the same to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. In Municipalities the Registrar of Births and Deaths shall report the death of such persons to the Deputy Commissioner, through the President of the Municipality.

5. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to take immediate action under the Regulations on receipt of such reports.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Public Accounts Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. Rel. 318-345—L. C. 9-27-3, dated 17th December 1927, notifying the entire personnel of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1927-28.

ORDER NO. REL. 513-85—L. C. 9-27-4, DATED 11TH FEBRUARY 1928.

Government are pleased to nominate Mr. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, in place of Mr. K. Matthan, B.A.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Social Hygiene Work in the State.

READ—

Notes of the British Social Hygiene Delegation regarding the steps to be taken for combating venereal diseases in the State.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 3350-1, dated the 7th June 1927, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, submitting proposals in the matter referred to above.

ORDER No. G. 8756-80—MED. 126-26-12, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1928.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja took advantage of the visit of the British Social Hygiene Delegation to India, in 1926, to invite them to the State to examine the social hygiene conditions prevailing here and to advise them as to the measures to be taken for their improvement. The Delegation visited the State towards the end of their tour, spent 3 days in Bangalore and 2 days in Mysore, and have favoured Government with a very interesting and valuable report.

2. The recommendations made by the Delegation in their report may be considered under two heads, *viz.*,

(*a*) Curative; and
(*b*) Educative.

3. On the curative side, the recommendations made by the Delegation are:—

(i) The provision of well-equipped out-patient departments in the Victoria and other similar large Hospitals to deal with cases of venereal disease in male and female patients;

(ii) The allocation of a number of in-patient beds for venereal cases;

(iii) The appointment of a specialist in venereal diseases to undertake—

(*a*) the organisation of a medical campaign against venereal diseases;
(*b*) the supervision of all treatments of venereal diseases;
(*c*) the training of medical under-graduates and post-graduates, in practical methods of diagnosis and treatment of such diseases; and
(*d*) the linking up of all activities in the various hospitals carrying out the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases;

(iv) The provision for free laboratory diagnosis for all patients;

(v) The allocation of a new ward at the Maternity Hospital for venereal and other ante-natal diseases;